THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

SOME strange stories have been told of the way in which Abdur Rahman lords it over his people. There is a humour in his way of playing the part of Lord Absolute which can best be appreciated at a distance, as a story which has just reached us will show. Not long ago, we are told, the Amir was sitting in durbar discussing public affairs. The "Home" Department had gone through their work. Orders had been issued to release certain persons from the sorrows of existence, when the durbar suddenly dashed into greater things, and began to talk about the English and the Russians. A man who had lately been introduced at court, and was not well acquainted with his Sovereign's ways, remarked, "Lord of the Earth, let people say what they like, but this humble one has been scanning the political horizon with far-reaching eyes, and the Russians are coming." The Lord of the Earth smiled a sweet smile—some of the old courtiers who knew that smile, also smiled—and turning upon him with the "far-reaching eyes," said, "Bright jewel of our durbar and sun of our understanding, art thou sure of this?" "The Lord of the Earth is omniscient and knows everything," replied he. "Well, to be sure we do see things, and know one or two things, but we are old now. Moreover, yon tree obstructs our view; however, thou art young; go thou, therefore, climb the tree, watch the cursed Muscovite's movements, and when he is very close upon us, come and inform us. The tree is high, so that thou shall be enabled to see a long way off." Forthwith the man was led to the tree, and made to climb to the top-most branches. To keep up his courage if he grew weary of his post, a guard with bayonets fixed was told off to remain below. It is said the young man felt considerably elevated by his master's humour, and felt very exhilarated at first, but three days' contemplation of the beauties of nature, even from such a commanding position, is apt to tire one, and so he fell. They say he got hurt, and died. No one dares to raise alarms in Cabul now.

THE following is a fuller statement of the modifications in the existing pension rules of the uncovenanted officers sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—Under the present rules such officers are eligible for pensions amounting to one-third of their pay after fifteen years, and half-pay after 25 years' service. The Secretary of State has now ruled that the scale of pensions will be, ten-sixtieths after ten years' service, eleven-sixtieths after eleven years, and so on, up to 24 years, after which, as at present, half-pay up to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum, will be allowed. The officers who may be desirous of retiring after fifteen years' service, will see that these rules are not quite so favourable to them as those they supersede. At the same time, to the officers retiring after twenty years' service, the new rules are slightly more favourable than the old ones, while another point in their favour is that retirement with pension is allowed after ten years' service.

MADAME DE VALSAYRE, a well-known Parisian lady, has addressed the following petition to the French Chamber of Deputies:—"Messieurs,—In all the accidents of human life, whether on sea or land, woman, in consequence of the dress she is obliged to wear, is predestined to become a victim. The catastrophes, fatal or otherwise, which result from this cause, are of daily occurrence. The mere thought of the unfortunate beings thus prevented from escaping from the flames of the Opera Comique must suffice to prove that it is not only urgent, but also logical and human, to abolish the old routine law which prohibits women from wearing masculine attire. This sort of costume, whatever may be said to the contrary, is just as decent as the present fashion of female garments. It has also the advantage of being more healthy. In the name of those who are not slaves to frivolity or luxury, I humbly pray you to pass a law enacting full and entire liberty in the matter of women's dress. Such a law would benefit thousands, and do no harm to anybody." Very sensible this. Our Mohinis and Vidhumukhis should take note of it, so should the 'Native Thinker' of Madras, who has lately so much riled about the Chandrahara which he wanted to be replaced by an Indian rubber-band.

A WITTY clown, by name Durow, has just been compelled to leave St. Petersburg for carrying jokes too far. He was giving a performance with a pig trained to various feats. At the man's command the animal took up from the ground a number of Russian coins, including imperials and small silver and copper coins. When, however, some rouble notes were thrown down, the pig refused to pick them up, even though whipped. Great amusement was caused by this discriminating act, and it was intensified as a voice cried from the gallery to the clown, "You blockhead, if the Finance Minister could not raise the paper rouble in four months, how can you expect a pig to do it?" Though a favourite with St. Petersburg audiences, the clown received orders to leave the city the following day.

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

INDIA now imports annually about £25,000,000 worth of cotton goods and yarns, and exports about £15,000,000 of raw cotton. The difference of ten millions shows the amount we have to pay for not being able to manufacture our cotton.

FROM the latest returns of the prices of food-grains throughout India it appears that, on the average, every item is slightly dearer in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

THE touters have become so troublesome in the Bombay Small Cause Court and Police Court that the grain dealers and Marwaris have resolved to petition the Government to pass an Act for the total suppression of the nuisance.

THE Government of India is about to issue a Circular recommending the Municipalities and District Boards to devote a portion of their funds to the provision of female medical aid in the local hospitals. The plan has been already adopted with success in Madras.

IT is not improbable, according to the *Deccan Times*, that his Highness the Nizam may visit England next year. His Highness has long desired to do so, but circumstances have prevented him from fulfilling his wish.

RUSSIA'S wealth of horses surpasses that of all the rest of Europe united. It is said to amount to 19,500,000; Austria possesses 1,460,000; Hungary 2, 870,000, and Germany 3,150,000.

HIS Highness the Maharajah Holkar entered his capital at nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant. The whole city wore a gala day appearance. Numerous triumphal arches were erected, inscribed with gold letters of welcome. The day was observed as a general holiday.

SIR Benjamin Simpson's proposal to throw open the professorships of medicine in the Calcutta and Lahore Medical Schools to the whole of the Indian Medical Service, has just been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE *Times of India* learns that, by command of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, His Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoossein Coolikhan, Consul-General for Persia in India, left Bombay on Monday last for Simla, to visit His Excellency the Viceroy, whose guest he will be during his stay at Simla.

A DACCAN paper hears that Sir Salar Jung went to stay for a week or so with Lord Randolph Churchill, as soon as he reached London last month. "Grandolph," as *Punch* has re-named him, will be remembered as a visitor to Hyderabad two years and-a-half ago. Quite a warm friendship, we believe, sprang up between the ex-Minister and his Lordship, who will do all that he can to render his friend's sojourn in England pleasant and comfortable.

A PEACOCK'S feather was used for whipping disobedient young Princes of the English Court some centuries ago, and nobody wonders that so many of the Princes turned out bad Kings. An equally Platonic mode of punishment is in vogue in the Panjab jails, and, after a fair trial of some years, it is pronounced "worse than useless" by both the Inspector General and the Lieutenant-Governor. The punishment is called "a formal warning," and it was administered 6,861 times in 1885. In 1886 the number rose to 11,496, not because the punishment grew in favour with the authorities, but because it grew in favour with the prisoners, who did their best to earn it. But now, in consequence of the unfavourable remarks of Government, Superintendents of Jails are having recourse to more solitary confinement and reduced diet.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

OUR contemporaries of the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* have fallen out, the former twitting the latter, for employing a Baboo Sub-Editor, and the latter rebutting the charge with a keenness which the public cannot fail to enjoy immensely. He says:—'A young native gentleman asked us to be allowed to take a seat in our office for a short time as he did not desire to remain idle, and would like to pass some time in a newspaper office. We gave him a seat in the office accordingly, without any engagement whatever, and he was free to come or stay away just as it might suit him. The *Englishman* has represented this simple fact as the paper having a Bengalee Baboo for joint editor. Of course, his object is to disparage and discredit the paper, an object in which he will fail, except, perhaps, among the more disreputable of his own *clientele*. He knows, as this paper announces daily, that there is one sole editor of the paper. As to the "Bengalee Baboo" at whom the *Englishman* scoffs, we have a challange to make. He is only a youth scarcely out of his teens; and yet we undertake that he shall compete with the editor of the *Englishman* in either or both of two things. Both of them shall be locked up in a room with nothing but writing materials, and they shall be required to write three short essays on three given subjects, to be named by any three impartial persons, who shall be judges; and the one who writes the best two out of the three essays shall be deemed the winner. Or if the editor of the *Englishman* prefers to try his oratorical powers three speeches in public may be substituted on the like terms. The prize to be contested for to be Rs. 100 on each of the three events, and to be paid by the loser to any public charity. Now, if the *Englishman* is not prepared to accept this fair challenge, he should cease to sneer at a Bengalee Baboo, and to try to defame a contemporary. Of course, we are obliged to our contemporary for his gratuitous advertisements and his interest in our staff. And not liking to be outdone in generosity, and to gratify his laudable curiosity as to our staff, we return the favour in a negative sort of way which he can apply as it suits him. There has never yet been any member of the staff of this paper since it became a private property who had to run away from his creditors. There has not been one who, though married, seduced the assistants of neighbouring tradesmen's establishments, and had to run away from the country. There has never been one who was a constant contributor to the *Small Cause Court Gazette*. There has been only one drunken temporary editor, and he came from the *Englishman* Office. There has never been one on the staff who could not respond to the toast of the Press without notice. There has never been on the staff of this paper any graduate of the Andamanese University, or—but we stop for the present, and only say that whoever may contribute to the paper, so long as it is under the present editorial charge, it will never be less English, while it will be more fair than the *Englishman*, and will never stoop to the discreditable meanness of falsehood, either in the vain hope of injuring a rival by slander, or to sneer at a youth who aspires to an honourable position, and who is as English in feeling as the *Englishman* himself. We say this without intending to imply that that is the highest ideal.'

HAD there been any doubt about the expediency of a great display of England's naval strength such as was presented during the grand Review at Spithead, the accounts and comments on the event which have since been appearing in the Continental Press would be more than sufficient to set the question at rest. says the *Evening Standard*: 'Never in the history of the world—according to a competent German critic—has there been assembled a fleet that could, for a moment, compare in fighting power with that which was marshalled off the Isle of Wight on Saturday last. We are accustomed to hear much of the

military strength of Germany, of Russia, and of France; but all Continental observers whose opinions are worth noticing, admit that on the water England is even more formidable and more irresistible than any of the great Powers are on land. England is told, often enough, that her army is too weak for her position as a great Power; but the criticism passed upon her fleet by the strategists of the great military Empires may well reassure us. The *National Zeitung* of Berlin justly characterises the Spithead Review as an event calculated to reassure and encourage Englishmen, who, he admits, may continue without exaggeration, to boast that Britain still rules the waves. The fact, that the late display of our naval strength has nowhere inspired the least uneasiness amongst the nations of the Continent, is not less gratifying to our pride than the unanimity with which foreign critics concede to England the first place among the naval Powers of the world."

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE significance of the step taken by the German Government in breaking off diplomatic relations with Prince Ferdinand's Government lies in the circumstance that on the withdrawal of the Russian Consuls from Bulgaria after the close of General Kaulbars' abortive mission, the German Consulate undertook the friendly office of looking after the interests of Russian subjects in the Principality. With Germany's withdrawal, therefore, Russia and Bulgaria are now actually in the position of belligerents, having no relations with each other either direct or through an intermediary. The situation is extremely critical, as, notwithstanding the disapproval expressed by all the Powers of Prince Ferdinand's action in "taking the bull by the horns" and entering the country, neither the Prince nor the Bulgarian people have shown the least indication that they intend to recede from the position they have boldly taken up.

THE letter from the German Emperor which accompanied his present to the Pope on the occasion of the jubilee of his Holiness was couched (a Roman telegram says) in very affectionate terms. "It was a grand thing," wrote the Emperor, "for the Pope and for himself to have been able in their old age to re-establish religious peace between Prussia and the Vatican." The Pope replied in an autograph letter expressing his warmest gratitude and reciprocating the Emperor's sentiments.'

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—'The *Times* will soon have its hands full. Mr. O'Donnell's action is to be supplemented by one for libel on the part of Sir John Pope Hennessy. Sir John has got a grievance against "the Thunderer," which the Governor of Mauritius intends to have redressed by substantial damages. His Excellency claims £20,000. Truly they should be happy now in Printing House-square. Perhaps they are, but I do not think that word represents precisely their condition."

GREAT singers are generally believed to receive a more liberal remuneration for their services than any other class of artists engaged in ministering to the entertainment of the public. This, however, is a mistake. No tenor of the day, extravagant as the pretensions of certain of them are, would venture to propose such terms to an impressario as those just conceded to Frascuelo, the bull-fighter, for a sort of series of performances in Mexico. He is to get £4,000 for four appearances, and he has stipulated for a supplementary performance for his own benefit, by which he will probably get half as much more. The Mexicans have subscribed to his demands with *empressement*, only too happy, it is said, that the great artist should let them off so easily.

MR. EDISON is at work on an apparatus for enabling a disabled ship to communicate with another which may be out of sight. The principle of the invention is the scientific fact that water will carry sound to an immense distance. Mr. Edison attaches a "sounder," or sounding instrument, below the water-line of a ship, and connects it with an electric bell in the captain's cabin. The captain can thus send a message out on the waves, and it will go forth in all directions till it reaches the sounder of another ship that may be within reach of that mode of communication, although out of sight. The sound-waves, striking the second of the sounder ship, will cause the corresponding bell to ring and call the captain's attention. If the apparatus succeeds it ought to be available for making communication at great distances, for divers, it is said, have been able to detect the swish of a steamer's screw fifteen miles off.

THERE are 197 botanical gardens distributed throughout the world. At least half of these are kept up by the Governments; eighteen per cent. by Universities, sometimes in conjunction with the General or City Government; eleven per cent. by cities alone, and 5 per cent. by private donations.

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

SIR Charles Turner is now engaged in seeing the evidence given before the sub-committee at Bombay and Madras printed in the local Government presses, after which he returns to Simla. The whole Commission under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison will re-assemble at Allahabad in November to receive the report of the sub-committee and close operations.

A BRIEF paragraph in an obscure corner of some of the newspapers records an act of singular heroism performed by a medical man. Mr. W. C. Lysaght, of the Bristol Infirmary, was attending a patient of whom the operation of tracheotomy was being performed. The tube became choked, and the only chance of saving the patient's life was for some one to suck out the moisture from the throat with his lips. This Mr. Lysaght did. But the brave deed was worse than fruitless. The patient died, and the doctor caught malignant scarlatina from him and followed him to the grave. Queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward I., was immortalized for an act of much less magnanimity; for the Queen imperilled her life to save her husband, while the doctor died for a probably unknown patient in an hospital.

A NEW invention, which will undoubtedly play an important part in any future war, was lately exhibited at the Kensington Town Hall. The apparatus is an electrical war balloon, adapted to the requirements of aerial signalling. The interior contains a frame capable of holding six incandescent lamps of the Edison and Swan type, of 25 volts, the power being conveyed to the frame by a double cable of extreme lightness and flexibility. The lamps are controlled from a switch board placed on the earth, the contacts being of carbon, and the balloon is held captive by a line of Italian hemp capable of bearing a breaking strain of 25 tons. The apparatus is worked with E. P. S. battery of 25 cells, enclosed in teak boxes, the whole being capable of being stowed in a very small space. The apparatus exhibited has been made for the Belgian Government.

AT a recent meeting of the Town Council, Bombay, the question of providing the Port Trustees with water at the reduced rate of twelve annas per 1,000 gallons was discussed. Dr. Cowasjee opposed the concession on the grounds that the Trust made a profit by the sale of municipal water to the shipping in Bombay, and that no such concession was made to any of the mills in the city. The doctor's amendment that the old rate should be adhered to was carried. With regard to the same gentleman's motion for information regarding the spread of cholera in Bombay, and the steps the Health officer has taken to arrest its progress, Dr. Weir promised to submit a detailed report, but mentioned that the disease had not been caused by any defective sanitation in the city nor by bad water, but was brought into the city from the Punderpoor fair. He mentioned that on Monday and Tuesday the death-rate had decreased.

FAT men have to put up with so many troubles and inconveniences of which thin people know nothing that it is not astonishing that they should long sometimes for solace in the companionship of the similarly afflicted. The fat men of Brussels have just formed themselves into a club which they have roundly called "Le Club des Cent Kilos"—that being the minimum weight of every member. There are already thirty members, and on Sundays they drive out to the suburbs and dine together. By good cheer they have reached their noble proportions, and by good cheer they intend to preserve them; for to eat, drink, and be merry appear to be the sole objects of the club. So far everything has gone off most harmoniously, for men who are "fat and scant of breath" are proverbially good-humoured. It is your pale lean men who "get mad and break things."

THE old controversy of reason or instinct has been revived again by the remarkable account of a dog's proceedings sent to the *Times* by the secretary of the King's College Hospital. The dog, a collie, had cut its foot on a piece of glass, and thereupon made straight tracks, in company with two terrier friends, for the hospital door. Upon arrival the friends barked until they had attracted the porter's attention, and, when their object was achieved, retired, leaving the collie to the tender mercies of the authorities, who duly bound him up, and bandaged him. The question at once arises, "How did the dogs know that the hospital was the proper place to go in the circumstances?" There is no evidence that any one of them had ever been there before, as in the case of the dog who, having been treated by a doctor for a broken leg, afterwards brought a friend who was similarly afflicted. It may be, though that is a very prosaic conclusion, that it was entirely accidental, though even then the barking is a curious coincidence; but we prefer to believe that it was an extra development of the sixth sense exhibited by the collie who, having seen sick people carried into the hospital (he lived hard by), knew that that was the proper place to go to, and intimated as much to his friends. If only Sir John Lubbock, who has taught his dog to read, could teach this collie to speak.

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE *Madras Times* says: A curious instance of the high-handed conduct of the police towards people who are unfortunate enough to come within their clutches even though on a false charge, occurred in the High Court last week at the Criminal Sessions. A prisoner named Gopolan, who was charged with house breaking by night and theft in a building, but against whom there was not a tittle of legal evidence, on being acquitted by the Jury under the direction of his Lordship the Chief Justice was actually struck in open Court before he had walked 5 yards out of the dock by a Police officer who had been standing just behind the prisoners during the trial. Luckily for this Police officer, but most unfortunately for the public, his Lordship the Chief Justice did not happen to see what was going on, or we may be sure that the delinquent would himself have become a prisoner and would have been committed for contempt of court. If a Police Officer dares to behave in this way in Court itself and under the very nose of the Chief Justice who was present at the time, it is not altogether to be wondered at that complaints of cruelty and ill-treatment are rife against the whole force on every side; and we think it likely that the tinker who assaulted the Police the other day, and was, we believe, sentenced, to seven months' rigorous imprisonment for so doing, may very likely have been driven to desperation by treatment of this kind. Had the acquitted prisoner been a European, he would certainly have knocked the Police Officer down on the spot, or else have appealed to his Lordship the Chief Justice for protection. It is much to be regretted that some one did not persuade the Native in question to take the latter course in the present case. The Police Officer who committed this cowardly assault richly deserves to be made an example of.

THE American papers report another terrible railway accident. An excursion train, conveying nearly a thousand persons to the Niagara Falls, fell through a bridge over Vermillion River, near Chatsworth, which had been partially destroyed by a prairie fire. Sixteen carriages were telescoped, resulting in 150 people being killed and 400 wounded. Two passengers shot themselves in order, it is believed, to escape the misery, pain, and bereavement caused by the accident. The train caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the dust.

MRS. LANGWORTHY, besides the £4,000 or £5,000 alimony adjudged to her, receives from E. M. Langworthy £20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, and also £500 a year for her child. These are the largest amounts in the way of alimony, children's allowances, and damages ever awarded in a similar case. Edward Langworthy, moreover, pays all the costs in the case. He also apologises for the libel upon Mrs. Langworthy's sister.

A PROGRAMME of the remainder of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour, which appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*, times His Honour's arrival at Bankipore for September 1, at Gya for the 2nd, Bankipore again the 4th, Rajmehal the 7th, Rampore Beauleah the 9th, Sara Ghat the 10th, Rungpore the 12th, Dinagepore the 13th, Julpigoree the 14th, and Darjeeling the 15th.

RAJA Surjokant Acharj Chowdry, Bahadoor, of Mooktagacha, has made a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Darjeeling Sanitarium.

REFERRING to the appointment of the Hon. J. B. Peile to a seat in the Council of India, *Vanity Fair* remarks:—"The complaints which are now made, respecting the composition of the Secretary of State's Council, would lose half their force if the policy adopted by Lord Cross, of selecting his advisers from the ranks of men who know from personal experince what the India of the present day is like, instead of confining himself to retired officials who have lost touch of the country, were generally followed. Mr. Peile has had considerable experience in almost every branch of administrative work. He has successively filled the office of Director of Public Instruction, Chief Political Agent in Kattywar, Secretary to Government, Member of the Bombay Executive Council, and more recently Member of the Viceroy's Council. Lately he has paid his attention specially to Revenue matters."

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day the *5th Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry: Theorems on the Central Conics.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *6th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Action of Voltaic Electricity on the Magnet; Current Nature of Voltaic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *7th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Senior Class, *Subject*: Ghee Analysis.

Junior Class, *Subject*: Nitrogen; Chlorine, Iodine, Bromium and Fluorine.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Wednesday*, the *7th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Geology: Movements of the Earth's Crust.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *8th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Equilibrium of Liquids.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *9th Inst.*, at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Hydrogen and Chlorine, and their Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Saturday*, the *10th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 5th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

SIR M. E. GRANT-DUFF AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has done good service by exposing the weak points in Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's criticism of Mr. Samuel Smith's "India Revisited." The late Governor of Madras, after his conspicuous failure in this country, should have kept silent about its affairs on his return to England. But his over-weening conceit would not allow him to do so. Since Mr. Gladstone appointed him to be the Under-Secretary of State for India, nearly 20 years ago, Sir Grant-Duff has considered himself as a great authority upon Indian questions, though he has never studied them with any care or in an unbiassed spirit. While representative of the India Office in the House of Commons his optimism and flippancy disgusted all sincere well-wishers of this country, and he had an unsparing critic in the late lamented Mr. Fawcett, a Liberal and a follower of the Grand Old Man. Although there is no fear of Sir Grant-Duff's utterances on Indian matters being over-rated in this country, where he has been weighed in the balance and found lamentably wanting, there is every reason to apprehend that they may carry some weight with a certain section of the British public. But for this apprehension Sir Grant-Duff's lucubrations would not be worth notice, and we would have advised Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji not to waste his time and energy in answering the author of the Madras scandals, who has found his natural level in the obscurity in which he has been passing his days since his retirement from this country. The misfortune, however, is that the average Englishman who knows nothing of India, too often allows himself to be misled by so-called authorities.

During his Indian career the late Governor of Madras was so completely under the influence of his official surroundings that it is not at all surprising that he should have proved an apt pupil at the hands of the bureaucracy. He imbibed the views of his Anglo-Indian friends and advisers, and to these he gave expression in criticising Mr. Samuel Smith's impressions of his second visit to India. It will be in the recollection of the reader that Mr. Samuel Smith had referred to the prevalence among the educated Indians of a widespread belief that British rule is impoverishing India. He wrote:—"The first and deepest impression made upon me by this second visit to India is a heightened sense of the poverty of the country." Sir Grant-Duff, of course, ridiculed the idea of India getting poorer under the rule of heaven-born statesmen like himself, and he dilated on the improvement in the material condition of the country, which had been effected by that rule. He stated that the Indian masses obtain a larger amount of material well-being than the peasantry of Western Europe. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji finds no difficulty, whatever in demolishing the optimistic statement of Sir Grant-Duff by producing the testimony of Sir Evelyn Baring. Our late Finance Minister, after pointing out the extreme poverty of the mass of the people, in comparison not only with the Western countries of Europe, but with the poorest country in Europe, said in his Budget speech of 1882: "In England the average income per head of population was £33; in France it was £23; in Turkey, which was the poorest country in Europe, it was £4 per head." The people of India whose average income per head of population is only Rs. 27 or less than £2 according to present rates of exchange, are thus half as poor again as the people of Turkey, which is under the rule of the "unspeakable" Turk. That the average income per head of the people of this country is not more them £2 per annum was admitted by Sir Grant-Duff, when Under-Secretary of State for India, in his Budget speech of 1871. In the course of that speech he observed:—"The position of the Indian financier is altogether different from that of the English one. Here you have a comparatively wealthier population. The income of the United kingdom has, I believe, been guessed at £800,000,000 per annum. The income of British India has been guessed at £300,000,000 per annum. That gives well on to £30 per annum as the income of every person in the United kingdom, and only £2 per annum as the income of every person in British India." It is really a wonder how in the teeth of his own admission made by Sir Grant-Duff himself as the representative of India in Parliament he could now come forward and urge that the Indian masses are materially better off than the peasantry of Western Europe. This assertion, he would have us believe, is especially true of the Madras Presidency which he claims to know best. But Mr. W. P. Robertson, Principal of the Sadapet Agricultural College, thus describes the condition of the agricultural labourer in Madras: "His condition is a disgrace to any country calling itself civilized. In the best seasons the gross income of himself and family does not exceed 3 pence per day throughout the year, and in a bad season their circumstances are most deplorable * * * I have seen something of Ireland, in which the condition of affairs bears some resemblance to those of this country, but the condition of the agricultural condition of Ireland is vastly superior to the condition of similar classes in this country." Mr. Robertson's testimony in this matter will certainly carry greater weight with the impartial public than the assertion of Sir Grant-Duff. Mr. Robertson's statement is corroborated by that of Sir George Campbell, who says that "the bulk of the people are paupers." We cannot say how far Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji is right in his calculation that the average income per head of population in Madras is only Rs. 18 per annum, or exactly a third less than the average income of the population of British India. There can, however, be no doubt that the masses in the Southern Presidency are much poorer than in the other parts of the country.

In opposition to Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Grant-Duff maintained that no country on the face of the earth is governed so cheaply as India, in proportion to its size, its population and to the difficulties of Government. And he wishes it to be inferred that India is also the lightest taxed country in the world. The extravagant scale in which the European services in this country are paid is so well-known that we need not say anything about it. It is absurd to talk of a country being cheaply governed when its Government deliberately imports costly foreign agency for doing work which might be performed as well, if not better, by cheap indigenous labour. A system of administration which is thus organised must necessarily be expensive and involve heavy taxation. It is all very well to say that judged by the European standard India is the lightest taxed country in the world; but then there can be no comparison between the wealth of this country and that of European countries. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji just remarks that the pressure of a burden depends upon the capacity to bear it, and that an elephant may carry tons with ease, while a child would be crushed by a hundred-weight. It is a recognised principle that the real incidence of taxation is shewn by comparison with the people's earnings. The United Kingdom pays 48s-9d. per head from an income of £85-2s. per head, which makes the incidence or pressure of 6·92 per cent. of the income. British India pays 5s-8d out of an income of 40 shillings per head, which makes the incidence or pressure of 14·3 per cent. of the income. It will thus be seen that the incidence of taxation in British India is doubly heavier than in the United Kingdom. Nor is this all. In the United Kingdom all that is paid by the people as taxes returns to them and is enjoyed by them, whereas in India all that is paid by the people for revenue does not return to them. A large portion of it is drained away from this country and is enjoyed by foreigners. Common sense would tell us that a country where such abnormal conditions prevail must necessarily become poorer day by day.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

IT would doubtless be interesting to know what Professor Arminius Vambery thinks of the settlement of the Afghan Boundary question which has been effected by the Joint-Commission. In a letter addressed to the *Times* the learned Professor takes the leading journal to task for joining the chorus of those who exult in joy on this event. He rightly ridicules the notion that the long protracted labours of the Commission have been brought to a "happy conclusion." He urges that from the beginning the whole question of frontier delimitation was an unappy and barren idea, considering that the best possible results obtainable through such a negotiation would not be worth the expenditure and fatigues incurred. Professor Vambery writes:—"A frontier line, demarcating the sphere of action and of influence, can be of any use and value only where the respective borders of two contracting Powers immediately join, and not, as in the present case, where Russia is the undisputed and unwatched master on the spot, while your outposts are at a distance of several hundred miles from the so-called 'happily-erected' frontier pillars, and while you have to rely upon the services of a doubtful friend for information of the movements and acts of your rival. If such a frontier line could have been settled 15 years ago when Russia had not yet subdued Khiva and the Turkomans, this fact would have had some importance, inasmuch as one could have said that Russia will remain on the right bank of the Oxus and the region on the left bank will remain under English influence. But now, Sir, the events of the last 15 years have greatly changed." There is much in these observations. We do not agree with Professor Vambery that the idea of defining the boundaries of Afghanistan was an unhappy one. The idea was decidedly a good one. It was of very great importance to demarcate the North-Western frontier of the Amir's dominions. But the manner in which the idea was carried out wrought incalculable mischief. The British Foreign Office, in accepting the suggestion that the boundaries of Afghanistan should be definitely settled by investigations on the spot, forgot to settle the basis in which the work was to be done. Russia naturally took advantage of the loop-hole thus left her, and we know very well what followed. Considering how the business had been conducted by the British Government from the beginning, we think it a matter of congratulation that the work entrusted to the Commission has been completed, though its labours may not have been brought to a "happy conclusion."

Professor Vambery, however, takes up an unassailable position when he says that the so-called "happy conclusion" is practically useless. He observes:—"There is no river, mountain, or

desert which could be made serviceable as a reasonable frontier line between you and Russia considering that the last-named Power has passed far beyond the entire basis of operation. Turkestan has become of secondary interest, while Trans-Caspian is the centre of Russian activity, and Askabad and Merv will have to play the prominent part in the future of Russian policy in Central Asia. Such being the case, I cannot see what good can come out of the present arrangement, nor am I able to understand the satisfactory result obtained through the happily concluded negotiation. I cannot share in your delight on seeing Russia renouncing her claim upon Khoja Saleh, and contenting herself with the frontier line at Bosaga, considering that she succeeded in snatching a good bit of pasture ground from the Afghan territory to the benefit of her Turkoman (Ersari) *proteges*, and that she stopped only on that spot where, in 1876, Russian gunboat found the ultimate navigable point on her way from the Aral, whereas further up the Ormus no Russian boat was ever seen. And is the occupation of Kerki, a place of strategical importance on the route to Herat, such a trifle as to be passed in silence?" We do not care to discuss whether England or Russia has gained by the settlement of the Afghan Boundary question as finally effected. Whatever the settlement has been we would have congratulated the British Government upon it if we had had any reason to believe that Russia will abide by the arrangement recently concluded. She will respect the frontier of Afghanistan as now demarcated only so long as it suits her purpose to do so. We do not attach the slightest importance to the fact that the Russian frontier has been brought a dozen miles nearer to Herat than it was before. Even under the old arrangement Herat lay practically at the mercy of Russia and a day's march more or less is perfectly immaterial. Whenever the Russian Government wishes to annex Herat and Afghanistan it will do so, notwithstanding the present arrangement. For all practical purposes the settlement is not worth the paper upon which it has been recorded.

THE PROMOTERS OF SIN.

THE Health Society of Calcutta has sustained a serious loss. It has lost its Theseus-and-Ariadne, and with him the frowzy rhetoric of the 'Chronicles of Dustypore' in which it so much delighted. It has, however, its Paul Pry still, and, under the baneful influence of that imp of darkness, it is now as busy in devising mischief as it ever has been. From time to time it got hatched the scheme for disgracing the Calcutta Corporation; it tried hard to deprive the natives of Calcutta of their rightful share in the management of their municipality; it organised a caucus to prevent the return of an adequate number of natives at the last election; it took a prominent part in advocating a change in the Municipal law, with a view to secure a larger return of European members than could possibly be fair; it came out with a spoke to prevent the passing of the Ghi Bill; it took a prominent part in a scheme for the diversion of the Municipal revenues of Calcutta for the maintenance of a dock; it suggested plans for over-taxing the people in a variety of ways—all in the sacred name of health. Its last essay in this line, and in which it has the support of many wicked men, is a memorial praying the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to re-introduce the C. D. Act in Calcutta. The community the Society professes to represent is a fugitive one, the members of which are mostly birds of passage, who have no abiding interest in the land. In their interest all that the Society most cares for is that its proteges' health, comfort and convenience should be taken care of under any circumstance, at all hazards. The animal wants of these proteges are paramount. Religion, morality and public decency must all succumb to them. The Society will not preach the ordinances of God to man; it will have nothing to say about moral consideration and purity; it laughs to scorn the idea of sobriety and chastity; it cares not for the infliction of the grossest hardship on the fallen; it revels in the statistics of sin and crime and loathsomeness. All it wants is that its clientele may indulge in their ungoverned and wicked passion without any immediate risk of punishment. Nature has provided a salutary check to immoral indulgences, and the Society wants that check to be removed. If in the carrying out of this object decency be outraged and the greatest misery be entailed on some people it cannot help that. In the face of the pressing wants of certain sections of the community it cannot afford to think of others. Morality is to it mere sound and fury, signifying nothing, and the Decalogue an antiquated formula binding on no conscience. In the name of *sanitas sanitatum* let men be enabled to indulge in uncontrolled sin, let sin be set forth in an attractive garb, and the millennium will have arrived. That is in one word its Ten Commandments. Under such circumstances it would be a positive waste of time to argue with the Society about the religious and moral impropriety of the measure it has now at heart. The only argument to which the Society may be amenable, if it be open to any, would be that of utility, that of protecting the health of those who defy the Decalogue in their quest of animal gratification. And even in this respect nothing can be said in its favor. In England the counterpart of the Act proved a dead failure, and here the Act has done no good, worth naming, while it entailed the most cruel misery on the unfortunates of the town, and greatly promoted oppression, extortion, and excruciating hardship on many honest women—so much so as to drive many women away from the metropolis, and it failed to secure for those, for whose benefit it was enforced, even a moderate amount of protection. In some parts of the North West Provinces and Oudh, where the Act is still in operation it has proved completely useless. From the last annual report on the lock hospitals existing in those places it appears that during the last five years the number of soldiers admitted into hospital under the Act greatly exceeded the number which had been admitted in the five years immediately preceding the opening of the hospitals. "This result is especially true in those stations where the number of the troops quartered is the greatest. In Agra, Bareilly and Moradabad the failure is most remarkable." We refer those who care for statistics about these facts to a telling article in the *Statesman* of the 1st instant. Suffice it here to say that such should be the case is but natural. It is impossible to put the law into operation all over the country without giving rise to universal execration and wholesale oppression. It can be worked only within civic boundaries, where the services of a strong body of policemen are easily accessible, and it is easy there for the infected to remove to the suburbs and resort to town only to ply their vocation. We need not, however, dwell on this phase of the question at length. The power of reintroducing the Act rests with the Government of Bengal, and the enquiry is, will Sir Steuart Bayley, at the head of that Government, tolerate for a moment so infamous a proposal? He is a Christian gentleman of the highest character, a Knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. He has ever been actuated by the highest principles of action, and it is not to be believed that he will be taken in by the bogus of sanitation. He is well aware that the hateful C. D. Act has been not only the theme of discussion, but of actual trial for years in England, and has of late been thoroughly discredited. It has been denounced everywhere, and in no measured terms, by all God-fearing, sin-hating, sober-minded men of every class. The opposition got up against the Act by certain noble-minded, philanthropic ladies of Great Britain affords a notable proof of the utterly poisonous character of the odious Act. Lord Ripon, in the last year of his rule, sent a despatch to the Secretary of State for India, strongly recommending the abrogation of the Act; and it is not to be supposed that, remembering all this, Sir Steuart will yield to the proposition of the selfish busybody, even when backed by certain influential men. It is impossible that he will allow his name to be remembered in Calcutta as the reintroducer of the loathsome measure, when that of his late friend, Sir Ashley Eden, is universally respected as the author of its abolition.

A STANDARD OF LINEAR MEASURE FOR INDIA.

THE highly reprehensible conduct of certain European merchants, in marking piece-goods with false labels, has at last attracted the notice of our Government, and a circular is about to be issued by the Government of India calling upon the Local Governments and Administrations to report upon the various standards of measure now current in the different parts of the country and upon the propriety of superseding them by the legal enforcement of the English standard of 36 inches to the yard. The object is a good one, and it is high time that something should be done to repress the fraud of openly circulating grossly false labels. After repeated attempts at apology, explanation and extenuation, the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay have felt the injury that fraud does to the good name of British Commerce, and applied to Government for a legislative declaration of the English yard to be the standard, and for the provision of some penalty for false or misleading representation by label or otherwise. And legislative action is certainly needed to put down what has assumed the proportions of a grave scandal. The idea was first taken up some twenty years ago, in connexion with the movement which was got up in England with a view to the replacement in Great Britain of the English standard by the Metrical Standard of France, and more than one Bill was brought into the House of Commons for the purpose. The Government of India appointed a Committee of Enquiry of which the late Mr. Schalch was the Chairman, and Mr. Minchin, the Madras Member of the Council, the Secretary; a large number of witnesses was examined, and the opinion was strong that there should be perfect uniformity all over India in regard to the standard for measures of weight, length, area and capacity. Some of the Indian witnesses, such as the late Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, and RajaDigumber Mitra, were in favor of the English standard, while most European scientific men and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra spoke strongly in favor of the French system. The chief recommendation of the latter was its scientific accuracy, its unvarying unit, and its currency in most parts of Europe, including all the Latin races and Russia. Dr. Mitra urged that the standard should be strictly French, but the names of the different measures should be vernacular, the *kilogramme* being called a *seer* and the *metre* a *gaz*. But the scheme laboured under a grave disadvantage. Both in England and in India, national prejudice against every thing French stood in the way, and in both places it was rejected, mainly on that ground. The time has, however, now come when an attempt should be made for the adoption of that system. To the broca'e-dealers in the North-West the change from the Alamgiri *gaz* to the English yard would be as great as that of the *Durree* sellers' Jehangiri *gaz*, or the cloth dealers' *ilahe* gaz, into the English measure, and if a change has become necessary it would be a great mistake not to make the most of the opportunity, and at once to adopt a system which for simplicity of theory, scientific accuracy, and general utility stands above comparison. Already scientific men in England largely use the metrical notation, and the time is not far distant when it will be universal, and India will set a good example by placing herself in the van of progress. It is a pity that the Government circular does not, if we may rely on the *Englishman's* telegraphic summary of it, make any mention about it. It is, however, not late for our scientists to make a move in the matter. In the report of Mr. Schalch's committee there is ample information on the subject, as also about the different systems of weight, measure, and linear capacity now current in the different parts of the country, and a fresh enquiry now is not likely to bring in any new information. It is due to the heads of the different Local Governments that their opinion should be consulted when a new measure is under consideration; and since the question has been revived it is meet that the question should be considered thoroughly in all its bearings. The people cannot suffer by any change in the direction we suggest. Up the country the common yard for cloth is a little over 33 inches. To bring it up to 36 inches would not involve a greater amount of trouble than what would be

involved by adopting the *metre* of 39 inches and a fraction. In fact it would be legalizing only the Alamgiri yard which is already current in the North-Western Provinces. Under the name of *Natun gaz* or *Sarkari gaz*, it will be as well understood as is any standard of length now current.

The most important question involved is that of making false marking penal. Without it the mere declaration of the English yard being the standard cannot in any way remove the difficulties complained of by the people of this country. To call a piece of cloth 40 or 38 yards which measures considerably under 38 yards is a positive fraud; but the Government has not yet come to any determination on the subject. The *Englishman's* telegram says :—

'The Governor-General in Council fears that the adoption of a uniform standard of length for all India would not of itself provide a remedy for this evil. The mere marking of a false length on a bale of cloth goods is not punishable under the existing law in India, and in England, where a legal standard is in existence, the same sort of fraud is practised, because there is nothing in the Weights and Measures Act of 1878 which declares the mere marking of goods with a false length to be penal. The difficulty in England has led to the introduction of three Bills on the subject now before the House of Commons. Before giving the subject any further consideration, the Governor-General in Council desires to be informed what are the standard measures of length kept at the Presidency towns under the enactments above referred to, and to be favoured with an expression of the views of the local Governments on the whole matter discussed in this letter. In the event of its being decided to undertake legislation on the subject, His Excellency in Council is advised that provisions in regard to false trade descriptions in the English Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise, which has been promoted by the Board of Trade, might with advantage be adopted.'

It is to be hoped that the officers to be consulted will direct their attention to this all important subject. Unless some penalty be attached to false marking and the standard fixed, whatever it be, whether the metrical system, or the English standard, be made compulsory, the whole scheme will prove unfructuous.

THE PROPOSED REMEDY FOR CONJUGAL RECUSANCY.

THE Managing Committee of the British Indian Association have addressed a letter to Government which refers to the question of the proposed amendment of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, providing for imprisonment as an alternative punishment in satisfaction of decrees in suits for restitution of conjugal rights. The letter exhaustively deals with all the questions which have been raised in connection with this proposal. Want of space forbids us to reproduce the whole letter. The following extracts from it will be read with interest. Referring to the suggestions made by the Government of India, the Committee say :—

'The third suggestion provides that, when the application is made by the husband, the Court may order the property of the wife to be paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner and children of the marriage. The Committee have already observed that in the great majority of cases, there will be no property to deal with, and even the most reprehensible recusancy backed by sin would go perfectly unchecked and unpunished. In those cases in which the woman has any private property of her own, the proposed provision cannot but act most injuriously on the defendant. Under the law of the land, the duty of supporting children rests with the father. The Hindu law goes further, it makes *stridhan* the exclusive proprety of the woman, and excludes the husband and his sons from inheriting it as long as a daughter is present. This provision makes the Hindu law even superior to the latest English law on the subject, and to undo it would not in any way "improve the position of woman in this country" for which the Government of Bombay has recommended it. The Committee of the British Indian Association are humbly of opinion that it would materially lower the position of Hindu women—a consummation which the Committee cannot but look upon with the greatest disfavour. If the property be taken away by way of compensation for the loss sustained by the husband from deprivation of the society of his wife, it would, in a polygamous country, render numbers of women completely helpless. The wife as a Hindu *purdanasheen* woman would be deprived of the means of her livelihood, and be driven to beggary or sin for her living. No law can be good that involves such a contingency. To illustrate this point it may be observed that in the Bombay case were Rukhma Bai to be deprived of the whole of her property the husband doubtless would be completely satisfied, but the harm done to the lady would indeed be grievous. The fifth suggestion is that non-compliance with the decree shall be deemed to be desertion, and a suit for judicial separation may be forthwith instituted If a husband has also been guilty of adultery, the wife may petition for dissolution of marriage. This would be peculiarly one-sided. It would provide for dissolution of marriage for adultery on the part of the husband, but is silent as regards the wife. This has made the Government suggest a modification. Under the English law adultery on the part of a married woman, if not condoned, invariably leads to dissolution of marriage; whereas that offence on the part of a husband was not till 1884 punishable by divorce, except when it was incestuous, or attended with cruelty, or bigamy, &c. The present proposal is opposed to Hindu law, which punishes unchastity in woman with the greatest rigor, and inconsistent with the Indian practice of polygamy, which seems to be put down by an indirect means. Practically it will prove highly injurious to Hindu society. Judicial separation with alimony would be a premium on immorality. The English law provides for the ultimate relief in cases of desertion by the husband or wife by divorce, a remedy which is wholly repugnant to the feelings of the people and utterly irreconciliable with the institution of marriage in this country. Instead of giving a party the relief which he seeks for by a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights the proposed amendment of the law would give the Courts power to interfere only to effect a separation from bed and board, and never to enjoin union. The proposed provisions are entirely unsuited to the Hindu community, and will have a most revolutionary effect upon the Hindu religion. A divorce law has virtually been contemplated for the Hindu people, and that by a slight amendment of the Civil Procedure Code. It would, for all practical purposes, reduce the sacred marriage of the Hindus into an immoral connection lasting no longer than either of the parties desired. It is altogether a narrow and un-Hindu view of the question to suppose that when a Hindu sues for restitution of conjugal rights, the Court has to adjudicate upon a case of civil wrong governed by the law of contracts and affected by the age and discretion of the bride and bridegroom. The ideal of marital life, connected as it closely is with religious rites and questions of inheritance which the Hindu people not only do cherish but have been known to cherish with the most devoted attachment, is wholly incompatible with such a view of the question. In attempting to legislate upon the subject the Indian Government, will have, therefore, to confront questions of Hindu religion and law of inheritance with all its ramifications which vitally affect the structure of Hindu society. The question of inheritance is one of grave importance and should not be dealt with in a summary and one sided way.

The Association is of opinion that a revision of the law on the lines suggested by the Government of India would be quite unsuitable for the requirements of this country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT is believed that no successor will be appointed to Mr. Peile, and that Sir Charles Aitchison will take up the duties of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

MR. D. FitzPatrick, it is said, will succeed Sir Charles Elliott as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

AYUB KHAN, it is reported, has crossed the Persian frontier, and is now under Russian protection. He will be a formidable tool in the hands of Russia.

THE future of Persia is any thing but cheering. The Shah deems his position to be insecure. Russia has fixed her glaring eyes upon him. If England does not interfere, and counteract the machinations of Russia, Persia, it is probable, will have to acknowledge the suzerainty of Russia.

A CORRESPONDENT from Balasore telegraphs: "You will be glad to hear that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has very kindly consented to be patron of the Jugernath Pilgrim fund and Chandbally hospital fund founded by Mr. Tute. It is to be hoped that all leaders of Hindu Society will come forward liberally with their subscriptions."

A CIRCULAR note was addressed to the Powers by the Porte, explaining that Russia made a proposal that General Ernovoth should go to Bulgaria as sole Regent, and summon a new Sobranji, which should proceed to elect a Prince. France warmly supported the proposal, but England, Austria and Italy intimated their disapproval. The Porte at first hesitated, but it has now intimated to Russia, that Turkey consents to the proposal. It has been decided, however, in Bulgaria, that the present Cabinet remains in office until after the elections, which take place in September. The Bulgarian complication is daily assuming alarming proportions, and affairs may come to a crisis sooner than we expect. Since the above was written, Reuter telegraphs that M. Stambuloff, late Regent, and well-known as a Russophobist, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet for Prince Ferdinand.

THERE is considerable excitement among the workmen, in England, over the action taken by Government for the repression of the Irish National League. A large mass-meeting was held in Trafalgar Square to protest against the 'proclamation,' on the ground that were this to be carried into effect, 'it would be equivalent to the repression of the right to form combinations of any kind.' The Government is taking strong coercive measures for upholding, what is called, the reign of law. A meeting was announced to be held at Ennis, but it was 'proclaimed.' A stormy debate took place in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, and Mr. Dillon declared 'that the meeting would be held notwithstanding and that if any bloodshed occurred he would consider the Chief Secretary for Ireland primarily answerable.' When such language is held in the House of Commons, and English public opinion does not resent it, it shows that popular sympathy is now with the Irish party, and that the Government action is strongly disapproved by the people.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has published a remarkable letter from M. Notovitch, in which he says :—"The war-clouds are lowering over Eastern Europe, and may, at any moment, burst with a fury that the world has not known since the days of the First Napoleon. Again will the thunder of cannon roll over Europe, and our fair earth be deluged with the blood of brave men. But why should this be so? It is the trader and the merchant that must, in future, guide the national policy, not our present would-be statesmen and so-called diplomatists. Perhaps at the very moment that I am writing, decisive movements are already taking place in Europe, and the crisis has already arrived. For years statesmen like Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, Princes Bismark and Gortschakoff have done their best to postpone inevitable results; but, like the forces of a mighty earth-quake, these are already rising to the surface, and displaying their activity at various points of Eastern Europe." He traces out with a bold hand the cause of the ill-feeling between Germany and Russia, and is of opinion that it may lead to fatal consequences to the peace of Europe and Asia. In one portion of his letter he speaks out rather freely about the political principles which govern different European nations, and to give our readers some idea of Russian views on the subject we reproduce his words here :—

Germany, indeed, nurses herself with the delusive hope that her hordes, which crushed all resistance against her by mere weight of numbers in 1864, in 1866, and in 1870, will again prevail. Austria depends on Germany as on a crutch; Turkey looks for aid to the numerous rivals and enemies of Russia; Italy, the jackal of Europe, follows in the wake of the other Powers, ready to come in when the prey is down, and they have each had their slice out of it; while England pursues her usual policy of setting other people by the ears, seizing on what it covets when they are too tired or too well occupied with themselves to attend to her. On the other hand

France and Russia, surrounded by enemies and ill-wishers, have to depend entirely on themselves, and they trust to the strength of their own true right arm to deliver them from their adversaries.

THE last issue of Trübner's 'American European and Oriental Literary Record' has, we are glad to notice, an appreciative notice of Babu Pratap Chunder Ray's English translation of the Mahabharata. We quote the following from it. 'Pratap Chunder Ray has so far proved himself amply efficient for the task, and his English is idiomatic and clear. His terminology is flowery, and many of his passages are decidedly Oriental in their character. There is in fact a peculiar charm about his pages which cannot fail to fascinate the promiscuous reader, and yet, although the work is at all times pleasant reading, the accuracy of rendering is nowhere sacrificed by the translator to his desire to be entertaining.'

THE same paper also makes the following announcement: 'The Delegates of the Clarendon Press of Oxford have issued the first volume of the Anglo-Indian Codes, edited by Whitley Stokes, D. C. L. This volume, to which a companion one is to be published later on, contains the *substantive* law, consisting of the Penal Code, the Succession Act, the General Clauses Act, and the Acts relating respectively to Court-fees, Stamps, and Registration. Mr. Stokes has written an introduction to each Code, giving a general view of its objects and contents, and pointing out its divergence from English law, and making suggestions for amendments where required.' The companion volume will include all the adjective Arts.

THERE also appears in the same periodical a letter from Dr. Rajendralala Mitra correcting some misrepresentations in a former number of the 'Record.' A writer in that number of the 'Record' having alleged that the Doctor was misled by the title of 'Prasna Vyakarana' into classifying the work with grammars, the Doctor denies that he was wrong, shewing that the writer had confounded two different works, and pointedly concludes by saying, "it is abundantly manifest that, instead of my being misled by the title, my critic has been tripping on that account, and that his description is not correct."

THE scholars of Italy have vindicated their claims to rank high with the orientalists of the other parts of Europe. They have just brought out the first volume of the journal of the newly founded Asiatic Society of Italy, which for consummate ability, depth of learning, and wide range of subjects, leaves nothing to be desired. Besides the inaugural address of Count de Gubernates, it contains eleven essays of deep interest, and a very full *resume* of the contents of the oriental publications of the day. Among the essays we notice an elaborate dissertation on an Egyptian hieroglyphic inscription, a translation of the Jain Shaddarsana-samuchchaya, a paper on Firdusi, a survey of the political, and commercial relations of the Roman Empire with China, and a memoire on Indian Hermaphrodites. The literary and bibliographical notices are full and very clever. Altogether the volume takes rank with the best-conducted Asiatic Journals, and we heartily wish it every success. The credit of the undertaking is mainly due to Count de Gubernates, who was, as some of our readers may remember, amongst us about two years ago. He has made Sanskrit his *forte*, but he is well versed in most subjects of oriental research. Five years ago he published a Biographical Dictionary of oriental scholars which was well received by the literary world. Under his able presidency we expect the new rival of the Asiatic Societies will soon attain high distinction.

THE Commissioners in delivering their judgment on the loss of the *Tasmania* thus speaks of the Lascars:—

'It was said that although the Lascars were admirably adapted for service in tropical countries and in the Red sea they could not stand the cold, and, although it might be very well to employ them on the other side of Suez, it was different now that the canal had been opened, and the Lascars came on to London, and met wth gales in the Bay of Biscay, and sleet, and snow, to which they were not accustomed in their own country. Apart from the evidence in the *Tasmania* they had evidence from Captain Angove and other witnesses including masters of the British Indian, the Monarch and the Clan Lines, all of whom had had Lascar crews under them, who had told the Court that when warmly and properly clothed, Lascars were quite as good as European sailors even in cases of difficulty, and that they preferred to have Lascars as being more sober and amenable to discipline. It might be added that two of the Assessors, who had had large experience of Lascar crews had told the Court that they would as soon have a Lascar as a European crew to command in circumstances of difficulty and danger even in the depth of winter and in snow-storms. With one more officer then the Assessors were of opinion that she would have had an ample and sufficient crew for the navigation of the vessel. He might add, with respect to the las ars, that they appeared in this case to have been almost the only sailors who had conducted themselves thoroughly well.

This ought to remove at once the unjust aspersions which were cast on the Lascars in certain quarters.

AT the Durbar which was held at Patna, on Thursday before last, for conferring *Sanads* on those noblemen who have recieved Jubilee honors, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor made an excellent speech, in which he has given us his opinions on the administrative questions, that are engaging the attention of the public and the Government, and marked out with a bold hand the lines upon which his administration would be conducted. Sir Steuart Bayley has a pleasant way of dealing with even the most unsavoury subjects, and has the art of refusing things with a grace which does not wound even the tenderest susceptibilities. The humour conveyed at times in his words is delicious, and serves a grave political purpose. We would earnestly commend our readers to read his Patna speech. There is one portion of it to which we would draw particular attention. In speaking of the addresses and receptions given to His Honor in his tour, he said:

'It is the duty and privilege of the ruler to hear the wants and grievances of the people, and I can take no exception to the presentation of these in the form of addresses. The system, however, has, perhaps, grown up into a somewhat severe ceremonial tax. I think these tours do a great deal of good, and I should be very unwilling to forego them, but while I would not say a word which could be construed as discouraging the form which loyalty spontaneously takes in giving the Lieutenant-Governor a hearty and generous reception, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that I sympathize with those who think economy in these matters too little studied. I should be glad if reception committees will see their way to spend less money on the merely ornamental parts of the business. I should prefer to recieve addresses unaccompanied with costly caskets, and if a compliment is offered by the people of the place, I should be glad if it could take a form in which the people could share in the enjoyment rather than that of European hospitality, eating and drinking, in which the givers can take no part.'

We are glad His Honor has taken in good part the remarks we published the other day, and pointed out in most delicate terms the impropriety of wasting public money on dinners, silver caskets, and a variety of gewgaws. We hope the parties concerned would profit by the salutary advice given by the Lieutenant Governor.

THE *Bharatabashi* states that at a meeting of the Board of Sanskrit Studies, Calcutta University, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, as chairman of the meeting, objected to Professor Mahesachandra Nyayaratna's Sanskrit selections, the *Prabesika*, and voted against it. We have been authorised to contradict this statement. Dr. Mitra did not object to, nor vote against, the *Prabesika*. We should note that the book in question was compiled by a Committee of the Board, and its copy-right vests in the Calcutta University, which derived an income of over four thousand rupees

by the sale of the book during the past year. Professor Nyayaratna has no pecuniary interest whatever in the book.

SATURDAY before last Mr. Caddy addressed a large assembly of native gentlemen at the Uttarpara Public Library on the subject of Oil-painting and illustrated his remarks by painting then and there the portrait of an old man present at the meeting. The portrait was declared by every one present to be very successful, although Mr. Caddy took scarcely an hour to paint it. This is the second time that Mr. Caddy has addressed the people of Uttarpara on the subject of Art, and it is not a little to his credit that he has been able to create such a taste for his favorite art in the minds of his audience that a proposal has been set on foot for forming a class for its systematic study.

A LARGE number of residents of Jamalpore, in the district of Mymensing, have sent in a 'petition' to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor complaining of 'certain unjust and high-handed proceedings' of Mr. Glazier, the District Magistrate, and of two Deputy Magistrates under him. The proceedings referred to relate to the action taken by the Deputy Magistrate in *examining* 'weights of certain shop-keepers in a new Mela, which was started in opposition to that of the Deputy Magistrate. There is great deal of bad blood between the people and the executive officers at Jamalpore. Affairs have come to such a pass, that a sifting enquiry is necessary, and we have every reason to hope that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will take such steps as will remove the complaints which have been so frequently made about the conduct of the executive officers.

THE Managing Committee of the British Indian Association has addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal pointing out the defects of the present elective system in the Mufassil. The practice of allowing judicial and other public officers to stand as candidates for election as members of Municipalities and District and Local Boards is calculated to defeat the objects of the Local Self-Government Scheme. The letter says:

'Since the object aimed at by Government in introducing the elective principle in the constitution of Local Bodies is to give the people a voice in the selection of representative men and to educate them in the work of administration of their own local affairs, that object will be far from being realised if people are not at the same time allowed full freedom in the selection of candidates and if, instead of such freedom, any sort of pressure is brought to bear upon them. That freedom, the Committee submit, becomes in practice seriously restricted when a Magistrate or an Income Tax Officer presents himself as candidate for election and when any other person desirous of being a candidate has to encounter the opposition of such officers of the Government. Favourable or adverse votes may not, in the slightest degree, influence the minds of official candidates for or against particular voters, but considering the class of people who generally vote at elections there can be no reasonable doubt that considerations other than those of the relative qualifications of candidates will influence them in giving their votes.

The loss of time of public officers which the practice in question entails is also a matter for consideration. It is not only to the detriment of the service but also to the interests of the public that officers should devote their time and energy to work intended to be done by unpaid agency when they could employ them much more usefully in the discharge of their legitimate duties.

The law, as it stands, has placed adequate restrictions upon the conduct of the self-governing bodies by placing them under the control of other authorities such as the District Magistrate, the Divisional Commissioner and the Government. The institution recently introduced would receive a suitable trial only, if such eminent Government officials hold the balance evenly between conflicting parties of each self-governing body. But this object is defeated, when the authority who has to judge of the conduct of the corporation or any of his immediate subordinates happens to enter into conflict and party opposition within the body itself, a contingency which must be expected to arise from any officials being returned by votes as their representative.

There is the further consideration that a single place taken from the people and given to a public officer is so much loss to the cause of Local Self-Government. It deprives at least one member of the community of the opportunity of educating himself in the work of municipal administration and the public of a representative voice in the deliberations of their District and Local Boards.

It is doubtless desirable in some cases to give Municipalities and District and Local Boards the benefit of the talents and experience of certain public officers and there can be no objection whatever to public officers being appointed members of Municipalities and District and Local Boards, when their services may be lent for the purpose without detriment to the public service. The provision in the law for the appointment of a certain proportion of the members of Municipalities and District and Local Boards by the Government leaves ample power in the hands of the Local Government for making such appointments when desirable. This, though not altogether free from those objections to which the practice of allowing public officers to stand as candidates for election is liable, ought to meet the purposes of the law as it stands.

The High Court, recognising the fact that the acts of the Municipalities are frequently called in question, and might come before Munsiffs judicially, has, by a Circular Order, prohibited them, unless there are more than one in a station, from becoming members of these Municipalities. The Committee pray that an executive order be passed prohibiting judicial and executive officers from standing at Mufassil elections. The remarks of the Committee are deserving of serious consideration. Great mischief has already been done in several Mufassil stations by the public officers contesting the elections. The Howrah elections, as we have recently pointed out, have caused a grave scandal, and it is time that the evil so loudly complained of should be rectified.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*1st August, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Nilkant Sarkar, Assistant Collector of Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Pubna.

Babu Rajendro Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Noakholly.

Babu Nagendra Nath Pal Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st September next.

Babu Baroda Kant Ganguly, B A, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Rajshahye.

Mr W Grindlay, C S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

In modification of the order, dated the 11th June 1887, Babu Nanda Lal Bagchi, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, was, on leave, under rule 1, Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 8th to the 25th May last.

The order of the 24th June last, transferring Mr A W Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sungu, Chittagong Hill Tracts, temporarily to the District of Chittagong, is cancelled.

Babu Komul Chunder Dutt acted as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the District of Julpigori from the 5th July last, vice Moulvi Abdul Huq, on leave, up to the date preceding that on which Babu Radhica Lal Shome returned from leave.

Babu Sri Ram Moitra is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the District of Julpigori, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Abdul Huq, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Mr F W J Rees, District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 26th July 1887.

Mr C A W Fordyce, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4, Act VII (B C), of 1880.

Babu Manick Lal Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collecter, Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Tara Prosunno Acharjya, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Chunder Kant Ganguly, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mynaguri, Julpigori, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th September next, or any previous date during that month on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Komul Chunder Dutt is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the District of Julpigori during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chunder Kant Ganguly, or until further orders.

Babu Radhicalal Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for twelve days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th June last.

Moulvi Abdul Wassay Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Lalbagh Murshidabad, during the absence on leave, of Moulvi Abdul Wassay Ahmed, or until further orders.

Mr W H Thompson, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of the District of Monghyr.

Mr T D Beighton, District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 11th July 1887, vice Mr F W J Rees, on furlough.

Mr J Whitmore, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with the effect from the 28th July 1887, vice Mr H Beveridge, on privilege leave.

Mr A Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr C F Worsley, on deputation.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. C. C. Mead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kurseong, Darjiling, is vested with the following powers :—

Powers of a Magistrate of the first class in the Kurseong and Terai Phansidewah Thannahs and powers of a Sub-Divisional Officer under section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ;

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উৎকৃষ্ট পত্তনী তালুক বিক্রয়।

২৪ পরগণা দ্বিতীয় সবজজ আদালতে ১৮৮৭ সালের ১ নম্বর ডিক্রীজারি মকদ্দমায়, যাহাতে ডিক্রীদার আবদুল অদুদদিগর এবং দেন্দার বিহারি লাল মুখোপাধ্যায় দিগর, দেন্দারের পত্তনিসত্ব বাঁকি খাজনার দায় ১২ সেপ্টেম্বর বিক্রী হইবেক। বার্ষিক খাটি মুনফা ১০০০ টাকার উপর হইবে। কোন প্রজার চিরস্থায়ী সত্ব নাই। সম্পত্তি বারাসতের নিকট নৈহাটীর সবরেজেষ্টরি ভুক্ত। বিশেষ জানিতে ইচ্ছা করিলে ১৩ নম্বর তেলীপাড়া রোড, ভবানীপুর, জানিতে পারিবেন। 158

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under sections 66 and 67 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 and sections 4 and 5 of Act I. of 1882 Licenses for carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the town for the half year commencing from 1st April 1887 and ending in September 1887 should be taken out without any further delay according to the schedule given below. To avoid mistakes persons applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law. All applications for licenses should be accompanied with the amount payable and addressed to the undersigned.

By order
R. CHATTERJEE,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mule ..	6	0	0
Por every race horse ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted. 130

NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta are prepared with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 15,54,500 under the provisions of Sections 334 and 336 of Act IV, (B. C.) of 1876 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the said Act.

2. Debenture-holders of the 6 per cent. Municipal Loan of 1867 for five lacs of rupees repayable on the 1st September 1887 having applied for repayment of their Debentures to the extent of Rs.3,54,500 by transfer at par to the Loan of this year, the Commissioners will receive subscriptions from the public for Debentures amounting to twelve lacs of rupees only.

3. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st January 1888, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 1st January and 1st July of each year.

4. The form of the debenture-bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

5. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount, debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. 12,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th September 1887.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1887-88."

8. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, currency notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered.

9, When a tender is accepted, the deposit when made in currency notes or cheques will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 12th September, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

10. The doposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made, is not taken up and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed the deposit will be forfeited.

11. The rate at which a tender is made, must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

12. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—50 per cent on the 31st of October 1887, 25 per cent on the 30th November 1887 and the balance on the 31st December 1887.

Parties whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will recieve interest from the date of such payment.

14. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal, to the 31st December 1887.

15. Tenders will be accepted in the order of rates tendered beginning with the highest rate. In case of two or more tenders at the same rate, a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

16. Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 3 o'clock on the 12th September 1887.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation

20th August, 1887.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal 5 per cent loan for 1887-88, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees..... .....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government promissory notes, currency notes or a cheque for Rs.

Signed.....

Dated.....1887.

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July 1887. Calcutta.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

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In Pattani or Ezara the undermentioned Estates belonging to the Dighapatya Estate. Any person willing to have either leases will apply to the undersigned for terms at an early date.

Name of Pattani-Estate	Names of Mehals comprising	Names of District and sub-Registry within which h the Mehal situate.	Rent, Cesses and DakTax due to the estate. Rent	Cesses	Dax Tax.	Total.
Hatikanda	Kismat Poranpur					
	,, Jeerat	District				
	,, Durlulhpur	Hoogly				
	,, Hashimpur	Sub Registry				
	,, Bakshagaree	Pandua				
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	,, Panikhola	Balagore	865 0 0	35 9 3	2 5 6	902 14 9
	,, Hatikanda					
Byknatapur	Niz Bykantpur					
	Bashudebpur					
	Mohadoya	District and				
	Gajaghanta	Sub Registry				
	Banore	Hoogly	272 4 0	8 15 3	0 0 0	281 3 3
	Nallona					
	Rudra Napara					
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Chatkhonda	Chatkhonda	Do Do Burdwan	523 1 0	19 7 6	0 0 0	642 8 6

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Musical Boxes with Sitar Accompaniment.

1. Taza Bhee Taza.
2. Doogiree.
3. Hilli Milli Punnya.
4. Denga Chete Ayore.
5. Kya Hoga Bhala Janee.
6. Khambaj.

Cash Price, Rs. 125–0.

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Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA.

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BONUS, DIVIDEND & RESERVE,

31st December, 1886.

BONUS.—A Reversionary Bonus for Policy-holders has been declared of 30 Shillings per cent. on participating Policies to above date.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 13½ per cent. to Shareholders, and

RESERVE FUND—has been credited with an additional sum of **£12,103.**

These items will absorb the sum of **£56,668,** the surplus found by the Company's Actuaries in the Life Fund as at 31st December, 1886.

Bonus Warrants, Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

A. B. ANTRAM.
Manager.

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THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

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NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection o Partners or Creditors.*

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GEO. L. KEMP,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

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INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	15 0
Do. Pekoe	...	,,	0	12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	,,	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	5 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	3 6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

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Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

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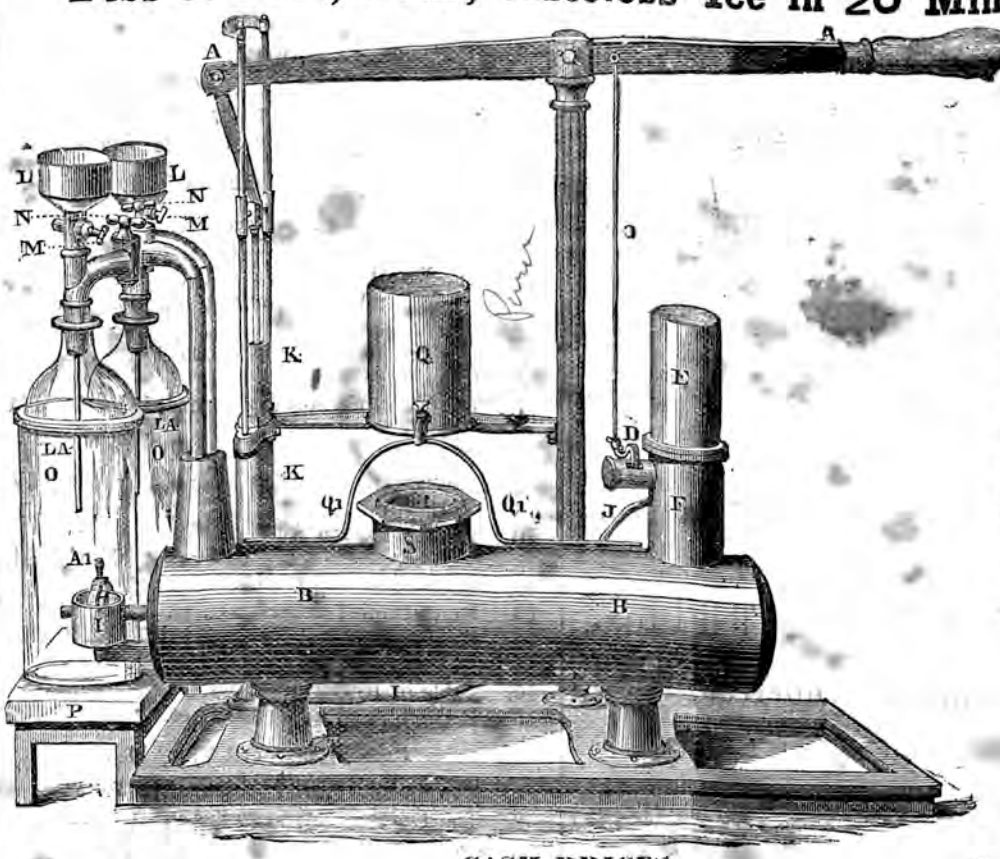

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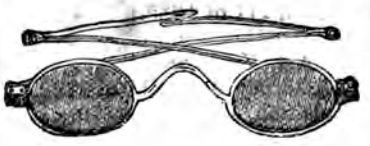

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